NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOAA In Your State

Wisconsin

"NOAA's science based work touches 300 million Americans daily, protecting lives and livelihoods. NOAA's products and services are the result of the hard work of our dedicated staff and partner organizations located in program and research offices throughout the globe. The following is a summary of NOAA programs based in, and focused on, your state or territory. The entries are listed by statewide, region, and then by congressional districts and cities or towns."

Dr. Kathryn Sullivan
Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator

WI

Statewide

National Weather Service (NWS) - Automated Surface Observing Systems Stations

The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). ASOS serves as the Nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, updating observations every minute, 24 hours a day, every day of the year observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorms, and fog. There are 18 ASOS sites in Wisconsin.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Cooperative Observer Program Sites

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) is made up of more than 10,000 volunteers who take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS. The data are also used by other federal, state and local entities, as well as private companies. In some cases, the data are used to make billions of dollars' worth of decisions. For example, the energy sector uses COOP data to calculate the Heating and Cooling Degree Days which are used to determine individuals' energy bills monthly. There are 249 COOP sites in Wisconsin.

National Weather Service (NWS) - NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards Transmitters
NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) forecast office. NWR broadcasts official NWS warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with federal, state, and local emergency managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety. NWR is provided as a public service and includes 1,100 transmitters covering all 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. There are 28 NWR transmitters in Wisconsin.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Sea Grant College Program
NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program is a federal-university partnership that integrates research, education and outreach (extension and communications). Sea Grant forms a network of 33 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico and Guam. Headquartered at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the Wisconsin Sea Grant College Program is statewide in scope, focused on basic and applied research, education and technology transfer dedicated to the sustainable use of the Great Lakes. In its 47-year history, Wisconsin Sea Grant has undertaken numerous research projects, including those that address contaminants in the Great Lakes, have discovered a patentable non-lethal test for viral hemorrhagic septicemia that kills Great Lakes fish and built and populated a Wisconsin coastal atlas to visualize lake features. Its outreach projects have helped prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species, assisted the shipping industry in protecting harbor infrastructure and helped coastal communities adapt to a changing climate.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Real-time Environmental Coastal Observation Network Stations
The Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory's Marine Instrumentation Laboratory has deployed and is maintaining a real-time network of shore-based meteorological instrument packages, including one in Milwaukee. The meteorological observations obtained from the network are being used in GLERL's Great Lakes Coastal Forecasting System to improve now casts and forecasts of wind, waves, water levels, ice cover and circulation.

Great Lakes

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Restoration Center
In the Great Lakes, the Restoration Center focuses on restoring the most degraded environments--designated Areas of Concern—as well as reversing the environmental damages resulting from oil spills, chemical releases, and marine debris. Our projects address loss of habitat and diminished fish and wildlife populations. Since 2008, we have targeted roughly $87 million to restore more than 6,000 acres of habitat for fish and wildlife, remove over 210,000 metric tons of waste and demolition material, and open more than 780 miles of river for fish passage. NMFS’s Restoration Center works with private and public partners in Michigan and nationwide to restore coastal habitat. We provide technical and financial assistance to help recover threatened and endangered species, support sustainably managed species, and reverse the damage done by oil spills and toxic releases. In Wisconsin, we focus on restoring habitats and implementing projects that specifically lead to the delisting of AOCs. Currently, for example, we are working with local partners on completing a shovel ready, large-scale habitat improvement and restoration project on Ulao Creek within the Milwaukee River Watershed in the Village and Town of Grafton. Through the Damage Assessment Remediation and Restoration Program, the Restoration Center also collaborates with other agencies, industry, and citizens to protect and restore coastal resources in Wisconsin threatened or injured by oil spills, releases of hazardous substances, and vessel groundings.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - CoastWatch
The NOAA CoastWatch Great Lakes regional node obtains, produces, and delivers environmental data and products for near real-time observation of the Great Lakes to support environmental science, decision making, and supporting research. This is achieved by providing access to near real-time and retrospective satellite observations and in-situ Great Lakes data. The CoastWatch node at GLERL provides clients including Federal, state, and local agencies, academic institutions, commercial/industries and the public, both within and outside of the Great Lakes region, with access to near real-time satellite observations and in-situ data for the Great Lakes. CoastWatch data are used in a variety of ways, including near real-time observation and tracking of algal blooms, plumes, ice cover, wind, water intake temperatures at fish hatcheries, two and three dimensional modeling of Great Lakes physical parameters such as wave height and currents damage assessment modeling, research, and educational and recreational activities. In addition, through a cooperative project with Michigan Sea Grant, Great Lakes CoastWatch satellite-derived surface temperature imagery is contoured and made available via Michigan State Sea Grant's web site. Great Lakes CoastWatch

Coastal

National Ocean Service (NOS) - National Water Level Observation Network
NOS operates four long-term continuously operating water level stations in the state of Wisconsin which provide data and information on Great Lakes and interconnecting waterways data and lake level regulation and are capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. These stations are located on Lake Michigan at Milwaukee, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay Canal, and Green Bay.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Navigation Manager
NOAA's navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Wisconsin. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Wisconsin and provide NOAA's resources and services that promote safe and efficient navigation. Navigation managers are on call to provide expertise and NOAA navigation response coordination in case of severe coastal weather events or other marine emergencies. The Office of Coast Survey has a navigation manager in Silver Spring, MD to support mariners and stakeholders in the Great Lakes region.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program
The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) brings conservation partners together to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical, or aesthetic values. To date CELCP has protected more than 100,000 acres of land nationally and awarded three grants in Wisconsin with another four completed with funds from EPA's Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The program provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on these important lands that are threatened by development. Lands or conservation easements acquired with CELCP funds are protected in perpetuity so that they may be enjoyed by future generations. CELCP has created an interactive map highlighting information about completed projects in your state.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Coastal Storms Program
Coastal Storms Program transitioned resources to the Great Lakes region in 2012 and will continue providing support through 2017. Great Lakes project work will focus on the following priority areas: 1) improved weather observations, modeling, and risk communication to address hazards affecting beach safety and coastal development: 2) Shoreline assessment and management; and 3) stormwater impacts on aquatic resources. Outreach coordinators will be located with Minnesota and Wisconsin Sea Grant and a small grants competition will be held in FY14, administered by Ohio Sea Grant.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Coastal Management Program
Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management works with the Wisconsin Department of Administration, in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies, to implement the National Coastal Zone Management Program in Wisconsin. NOAA's Office for Coastal Management provides the coastal management program with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act and ensure our coastal waters and lands are used to support jobs, reduce use conflicts, and sustain natural resources.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Bay Watershed Education and Training Program
The NOAA Bay-Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) Program is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences (MWEEs). B-WET currently serves seven areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. The Great Lakes B-WET Program recognizes that knowledge and commitment built from firsthand experience, especially in the context of one's community and culture, is essential for achieving environmental stewardship. Great Lakes B-WET responds to regional education and environmental priorities through local implementation of competitive grant funds. Please see regional funding opportunity for priorities and eligibility details.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Marine Debris Projects and Partnerships
The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) leads national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris. The program supports marine debris removal, education and outreach, and research projects in partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. In Wisconsin, the Marine Debris Prevention through Education and Outreach Grant Program is funding a project to work with commercial and tribal fishermen and the public to prevent gill net loss in the Lake Superior fishery and to prevent other marine debris from entering the marine environment. The MDP is also working with the Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve on the development of an educational marine debris display which will be installed in 2016 at their visitor center in Superior, WI.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Coastal Management Program
Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management works with the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WIDOA), Bureau of Intergovernmental Relations, in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Wisconsin. NOAA's Office for Coastal Management provides the WIDOA with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act to protect, restore and responsibly develop our nation's coastal communities and resources by balancing the often competing demands of coastal resource use, economic development and conservation. Wisconsin's coastal zone is comprised of the 15 counties fronting Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and Green Bay.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Great Lakes Observing System
The U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS®) is an operational system and a network of regional partners responsible for regional observations, data management, modeling and analysis, education and outreach, and research and development. The overarching purpose of U.S. IOOS is to address regional and national needs for ocean data and information. The Great Lakes Observing System (GLOS) provides public access to critical, real-time and historical data and information about the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and interconnecting waterways for use in managing, safeguarding and understanding these immensely valuable freshwater resources. GLOS is intended to gather and integrate chemical, biologic and hydrologic data, and monitor lake conditions and trends over time.

WI-2

Madison

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Geodetic Advisor

The Geodetic Advisor is a jointly funded National Ocean Service (NOS) employee that resides in the state to provide liaison between NOS and the host state. The Geodetic Advisor guides and assists the state's charting, geodetic and surveying programs through technical expertise. The program is designed to fill a need for more accurate geodetic surveys, and is in response to the desire of states to improve their surveying techniques to meet Federal Geodetic Control subcommittee standards and specifications. The surveys provide the basis for all forms of mapping and engineering projects and monitoring of the dynamic Earth. This program also provides technical assistance in planning and implementing Geographic/Land Information System (GIS/LIS) projects.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Cooperative Institute for Limnology and Ecosystems Research

Established in 2007, Cooperative Institute for Limnology and Ecosystems Research (CILER) conducts collaborative research through a ten-member consortium of academic institutions in the Great Lakes region. CILER's primary NOAA research partner is the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory; CILER also collaborates with NOAA's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, National Ocean Service, National Weather Service, and National Environment Satellite, Data, and Information Service. CILER is administratively housed at the University of Michigan, and is comprised of Grand Valley State University, Michigan State University, Ohio State University, Penn State University, State University of New York-Stony Brook, University of Illinois of Urbana-Champaign, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Toledo, and University of Wisconsin. CILER conducts research across six scientific themes: (1) Great Lakes forecasting; (2) invasive species; (3) observing systems; (4) protection and restoration of resources; (5) integrated assessment; and (6) education and outreach.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) - Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the University of Wisconsin-Madison (UW) have collaborated for more than three decades in satellite meteorological research. The relationship between NOAA and the UW, from which the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) was founded, furthers the missions of both organizations. A Memorandum of Understanding between NOAA and the UW established CIMSS in 1980 to formalize their partnership in meteorological research using satellite technology and to provide a firm basis for cooperative research efforts. Sponsorship and membership of the Institute was expanded to include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 1989. The CIMSS mission is to:

- Foster effective collaboration between NOAA and UW in atmospheric and Earth science exploiting satellite technology;
- Serve as a center of excellence where government and university scientists and engineers work together on projects of mutual interest involving remote sensing of the Earth; and
- Stimulate training of scientists and engineers in disciplines involved in the atmospheric and Earth sciences.

The CIMSS research program includes five research themes and one outreach theme. These themes are: Weather Nowcasting and Forecasting, Clouds and Radiation, Global Hydrological Cycle, Environmental Trends, Climate and Educating and Informing our Citizens. As the major scientific themes of CIMSS are broad, their evolution occurs at the research project level. Numerous programs that track one or more themes have emerged and evolved throughout CIMSS history. These projects evolve to meet NOAA needs, improve scientific understanding, and foster the new capabilities required with advanced satellite observations.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) - Advanced Satellite Products Branch
The Advanced Satellite Products Branch (ASPB), within the Center for Satellite Applications and Research (STAR) in the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS), is physically collocated with Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus. The ASPB conducts research and development activities in collaboration with university scientists within CIMSS on the broad theme of meteorological satellite studies related to weather and climate. This relationship between the university and ASPB enables NOAA to adopt demonstrated research techniques for deriving atmospheric information from remote sensing data for broader distribution to the science community. In particular, CIMSS collaborates with NOAA in the specification, testing, and evaluation of new satellite instruments; in the development of techniques to derive and apply meteorological parameters from the available satellite measurements; and in the assessment of the impact of new remote sensing data and products on weather analyses and forecasts and as long-term climate data records. The University of Wisconsin, the scientific community and the nation benefit from this arrangement through the training of students and the support of research in atmospheric and Earth science.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Surface Radiation Measurement Network
NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates surface-based radiation monitoring sites in seven states. ESRL's Integrated Surface Irradiance Study (ISIS) monitoring network is based in the continental United States and is a collaboration with NOAA's SURFRAD Network.

Monona

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Science On a Sphere®
Science On a Sphere (SOS) is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science On a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere which is used to explain complex environmental processes in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating.

WI-3

La Crosse

National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office
Located on County Road FA near La Crosse, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for residents of southwest Wisconsin, southeast Minnesota and northeast Iowa. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.

Forecasters provide on-site, detailed weather support during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Greensboro, Kansas, tornado; Hurricane Katrina; and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack in New York City. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

WI-4

Milwaukee

National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office

Located in Sullivan Township of Waukesha County west of Milwaukee, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for residents of southeast Wisconsin. This office also provides marine forecasts and warnings for near-shore waters of Lake Michigan. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.

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WI-7

Necedah National Wildlife Refuge

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - U.S. Climate Reference Network

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 134 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

Park Falls

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Tall Tower Carbon Measurements

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates trace gas monitoring sites at tall television transmitter towers in eight states, including Wisconsin. The sites were established to extend ESRL's monitoring network into the interior of North America in order to provide data to aid estimation of the net carbon balance of the continent. Variations of trace gases, especially carbon dioxide (CO2), are largest near the ground, so existing tall (> 400 meters) transmitter towers are utilized as platforms for in situ and flask sampling for atmospheric trace gases. The tower site in Wisconsin is located within the Chequamegon National Forest, near Park Falls.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Carbon Cycle Gases and Halocarbons
NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a small aircraft-based North American network of sampling sites to measure vertical profiles of important greenhouse gas concentrations. Air is sampled above the surface up to approximately 25,000 feet above sea level using a relatively small, light, and economical automated system developed by ESRL researchers. These air samples are delivered to the ESRL laboratory in Boulder, Colorado for measurements of CO2, CH4, and other greenhouse gasses. This data will improve understanding and models of the global carbon cycle. Sampling is conducted bi-weekly. Halocarbon measurements help determine the effectiveness of efforts to protect and restore the ozone layer so it can protect us from the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network
NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network to measure the distribution and trends of carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4), the two gases most responsible for human-caused climate change, as well as other greenhouse gases and volatile organic compounds. Samples are collected weekly at fixed locations and on several commercial ships. The air samples are delivered to the ESRL laboratory, located in Boulder, CO. These measurements help determine the magnitude of carbon sources and sinks in North America.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Halocarbon Measurements
NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a sampling network to measure the distribution and trends of the gases most responsible for human-caused depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer. Weekly samples are collected in high-pressure flasks at fixed locations. The air sample flasks are delivered to the ESRL laboratory, located in Boulder, CO for analysis. Some locations conduct continuous surface measurements on site. Halocarbon measurements help determine the effectiveness of efforts to protect and restore the ozone layer - so it can protect us from the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

St. Louis River Estuary

National Ocean Service (NOS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), National Weather Service (NWS), National Centers for Environmental Information/Regional Climate Services (NESDIS) - St. Louis River Estuary Habitat Focus Area
The St. Louis River Estuary has been selected as a Habitat Focus Area under NOAA's Habitat Blueprint. Habitat Focus Areas are a non-regulatory, collaborative approach to habitat conservation that NOAA launched in 2013 to increase the effectiveness of NOAA's habitat conservation science and management efforts. Habitat Focus Areas are places where NOAA offices, working together with public and private sector partners, can achieve measurable habitat conservation results in three to five years.NOAA is coordinating its efforts across the National Ocean Service, NOAA Fisheries, Weather Service and Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab, Satellites and Regional Climate Services as well as partner programs within the St. Louis River Estuary Habitat Focus Area. Partners programs include: the Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve, the Wisconsin and Minnesota Coastal Management Programs, Minnesota and Wisconsin Sea Grants, and NOAA's Sentinel Site for climate monitoring. The St. Louis River is a major tourism draw and home to the country's busiest and largest bulk inland port. Current and former industry has left a legacy of toxic substances, along with extensive habitat alteration and degradation. NOAA is bringing its expertise in flood and weather forecasting, integrated monitoring, habitat protection and restoration, stakeholder education, and coastal management to the restoration effort to address loss of fish and wildlife habitat and sport fisheries, assess impacts of climate on aquatic and nearshore vegetation, reducing the risk of flooding through improved planning and water management strategies, and increasing coastal tourism, access, and recreational opportunities.

Superior

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve

The 16,697-acre Lake Superior Reserve is a combination of four distinct land areas and portions of connecting waterways in Douglas County, in the northwest corner of Wisconsin where the St. Louis River flows into Lake Superior. The Reserve is one of two Reserves representing a freshwater estuary on the Great Lakes. The four non-contiguous areas are located within 10 miles of each other. The site consists exclusively of public lands and waters owned by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, City of Superior, Douglas County and the University of Wisconsin.

WI-8

Green Bay

National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office

Located next to Austin-Straubel Airport in Green Bay, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for residents of the northeastern third of Wisconsin. This office also provides marine forecasts and warnings for near-shore waters of Lake Michigan. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters provide on-site, detailed weather support during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Greensboro, Kansas, tornado; Hurricane Katrina; and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attack in New York City. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

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NOAA In Your State

Wisconsin

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE